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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1908.

Mr. Roosevelt Scores Again.

The Presidential message of Monday
last has borne fruit quickly in the
complete rout of the reactionary forces
in the House. Speaker Cannon has cap-
itulated to the Big Stick, and the whole
of the minimum Roosevelt programme, as
laid down in the message, now appears
reasonably certain of adoption. That pro-
gramme includes the following measures:

Assessment of the Sherman law.
An anti-injunction bill.
A financial bill.
Provision for a tariff investigation.
Provision for compensation to injured government
employees.

Continuation of the waterways commission.

In addition to these measures, the
President mentioned the employers' li-
ability law, already enacted and signed,
though not wholly satisfactory from the
White House point of view; the estab-
lishment of a postal savings bank, which
was regarded as "much to be wished,"
though it is improbable that Mr. Roose-
velt really expects it at this session, and
simple appropriation for carrying into
effect the plans of the Interstate Com-
merce Commission for the supervision of
railway accounts, which appropriation
has just been placed in the sundry civil
bill against the opposition of the rival
powers in the House. As to the Sherman
law amendments and the anti-injunction
bill, the Speaker has promised that the
Judiciary Committee mortgage shall be
passed by the House before the session
closes. Mr. Payne has introduced a sub-
stantive resolution, and the other
Rooseveltian measures are in various
committees, whence they may be resur-
rected without much trouble. There is
even a glimmer of hope for the removal
of the tariff on wool pulp and print
paper, although that is not a distinctly
Rooseveltian proposition.

What is the cause of this sudden about-
face on the part of the House leaders?
Probably there are a number of reasons.
Chief among them, undoubtedly, is the
chief and compelling cause is the fear
of public sentiment, which is apparently
as strongly behind the President as ever,
in spite of the business depression and
industrial reaction. Moreover, the atti-
tude of the Speaker and a few reac-
tionary leaders in blocking legislation
demanded by the Executive and favored
by a majority of the House was wholly
untenable. The President, as frequently
happens in our form of government,
sums up in his person the collective
aspirations of the country, and is as
representative as the House itself. The
Speaker, on the other hand, is answer-
able only to a small constituency in Illi-
nois. Members would find it extremely
difficult to explain to the home folk why
the one was permitted to flout the recom-
mendations of the other, why the busi-
ness of legislation has been allowed to
concentrate in the hands of a single
elective officer of the House, and why
this officer is given the privilege of pre-
venting the majority from discussing,
acting upon, and voting up or down, any
particular legislative proposition that dis-
pleases him.

Presidential messages may excite the
smiles of the cynic, but in millions of
American homes they are read, digested,
and approved. With what gusto will any
Congressman appear before thoughtful
American citizens with "do nothing"
written all over his record, when the
minds and consciences of voters sanction
Executive recommendations? How shall
he justify himself with free seeds, pen-
sion bills, and the distribution of other
varieties of "pork" when weightier mat-
ters of legislation have been neglected?

"The paper trust acts as if it isn't a
bit afraid of Uncle Joe Cannon," says a
contemporary. Does anybody know why
it should be?

Needs of the Consular Service.

Dr. Richard D. Harlan, of George
Washington University, addressed the
National Business League of America re-
cently on the improvement of the con-
sular service. He pointed out two fac-
tors essential to its betterment—first, the
enactment of proper statutory governing
appointments and promotions, and then
adequate provision for the training of
consular appointees. Under the Lodge
bill and executive regulations issued
thereunder the consular service has been
put on a basis where merit governs ap-
pointments and promotions; but the new
system lacks permanency, for it exists
almost entirely by virtue of an execu-
tive order that may be revoked or mod-
ified. There is pending legislation which
provides a permanent method of recruit-
ing the consular service through appoint-
ments in the lower branches of the civil
service examination. Dr. Harlan made a
strong plea for this legislation as vitally
important to the commercial interests of
the country, which have been endeavor-
ing for years to bring about consular re-
form. The reform has been accomplished
so far as it can be done by Executive
order, but Congress still has a duty to
perform with respect to it that should
not be ignored.

As to the second point, Dr. Harlan
urged that consular reform would not be
complete unless higher institutions of
learning afford facilities for the training
of men competent to take consular po-
sitions. There is a growing tendency
among educational institutions, in which
George Washington University has taken
the lead, to offer courses of study which
will specially fit young men for the di-
plomatic and consular service. Dr. Harlan
elaborated the idea that "the capstone of
this practical education movement can
best be furnished by a special training
school located at the National Capital—
a school so located and administered that

some scheme of unofficial co-operation
between it and the State Department
could be worked out. He believes that
the advantages which Washington gives
the student would enable the university
school of political science to supply a
"highly specialized training which it
would not be possible to provide so ef-
fectively at any other place in the coun-
try." In a word, as Dr. Harlan well
says, the National Capital is "the strate-
gic location for such a training school."

It is proposed, when a sufficient finan-
cial basis is obtained, to carry on the
College of the Political Sciences, re-
cently organized within the university,
under a charter of its own, and to make
it in every respect an institution worthy
of national support. It is now doing ex-
cellent work, and the plans for extend-
ing its usefulness, particularly with re-
ference to consular and diplomatic ap-
pointees, deserve the hearty co-opera-
tion of all who are desirous of increasing
the efficiency of public service.

"Four battle ships would mean twice as
many additional souvenir post-cards,"
says the New York Mail. Which, of
course, is even worse than war.

The Fiasco of Mr. Lilley.

The collapse of the investigation forced
upon Congress by Representative Lilley,
of Ohio, in the legislation providing
the navy with submarines is as inglori-
ous as the inquiry was unjustifiable. The
reckless charges which were made by Mr.
Lilley included, at least by inference,
some of his associates in Congress and
his fellow-members of the House Naval
Committee, and they involved indirectly
certain naval officers and Navy Depart-
ment officials. Of course, the charges
ascribed all sorts of corruption and crook-
edness to one of the two firms engaged
in submarine construction in this country.
It now appears that all of this was found-
ed upon baseless rumor and was worked
up by such vicious means as the em-
ployment of anonymous letters and the dis-
semination of fictitious statistics. The at-
tempt to make the submarine legislation
of this country a Congressional scandal
was remarkable for the crude arrogance
of its authors, who have sought to dem-
olish a rival in their particular field
of business activity. It was the kind of
secret warfare which spared no one in its
implication and required a defensive atti-
tude on the part of those people who
should naturally be placed in a position
of strength. Mr. Lilley appears to have
been as much a victim of the wiles of these
anonymous letter-writers as was the prin-
cipal object of his resolution of investi-
gation. The proceeding failed with the
disclosure of a plot which evidently pro-
posed to stop at nothing in the smirch-
ing of character so long as the ruin of
rivals in business was accomplished.

Representative Lilley will be saved from
the serious consequences which his indis-
cretion suggests because he is entitled
to the suspicion that he was not know-
ingly a party to this conspiracy; but Con-
gressional sympathy with his present em-
barrassment will be lessened by the
knowledge possessed by his associates in
the House of Representatives that he has
been one of those "reformers" who al-
most habitually indulge in loose and in-
discreet talk.

Another side to this whole squalid sen-
sation is that furnished by the annoyance
and expense to which many people, in-
cluding the government, have been sub-
jected by this purposeless and unwarranted
investigation. There is, of course, no
redress for those who were called upon
to defend themselves against charges
which are now dismissed with the least
possible credit to those responsible for
them.

Mr. Bryan thinks newspapers should
print both sides of an argument. So
do we, even though it does seem hard
sometimes to make many people see
more than one side.

Charles Arthur Williams.

In the death of Mr. Charles Arthur Wil-
liams at El Paso, Tex., yesterday, Wash-
ington loses a member of the Fourth
Estate who reflected great credit on his
profession, and The Washington Herald
mourns a brilliant and able member of
its staff. He was a self-made man. Like
so many Americans who have made their
mark in the world, he came from a farm
in the West and he took to newspaper
life because he had a calling for it. To
a capacity for work which was part of
his inheritance he added culture and edu-
cation, keen observation, and the power
of expression, and he became a most
valuable man in his profession. He knew
life, for he had traveled, and he knew
men, for to-day he is mourned in many
homes; but the focal point of his life was
his work, to which, wholehearted and
firm of purpose, he gave the very best of
himself.

Steven, philosophizing in "Aes Tri-
plex" on death, told us that "a man
who has meant good work with his whole
heart, has done good work, although they
may die before they have time to sign,"
and so we may reckon the work of
Arthur Williams, who has gone before.
Always he meant good work. His whole
heart was in it. Newspaper columns were
bright with it, and it showed in mag-
azines; but those who knew him best will
never doubt that it pleased God to
spare him yet awhile he would, by the
fact that he had brought him so far, have
lifted him to a higher plane.

Yesterday he was with us; to-day he is
no more! But in the human soul is faith to
believe that he has but entered into the
life beyond. His fine example remains, his
courageous spirit, the memory of his in-
dustry, the joy of his companionship.

That man, who is from God sent forth,
Doth yet again to God return—
Such end and goal must ever be.
Then therefore should we mourn?

Mr. Tom Watson thinks Washington is
not a fit place for the President of the
United States to live. And yet it would
surprise Mr. Watson to see what a glad
hand he would get from Washington,
should he be elected in November.

A South Carolinian drank a quantity of
gasoline, and died in a few minutes there-
after. As his reputation is, we believe
himself a South Carolinian, would fare
better by sticking to their dispensary
"booze," as between it and gasoline.

Nevertheless, that mayor of Timpon, Tex.,
who gets a salary of \$1 per year is
also getting a lot of free advertising
along with it.

It is somewhat surprising that Mr.
Freese Quirk, of Pennsylvania, hasn't
been coupled up with the Fairbanks boom
in some manner. What's the matter with
the "Arctic Fairbanks" jokers?

Of course, "good rhinoceroses may be
found for \$100 each" nowadays, but still
it's eyes as it may. New York is utterly
unable to discover any market quotations
on Senatorial white elephants.

This is the off-again-and-on-again sea-
son for winter flannels, all right.

A scientist estimates that the supply of
water in the world will not be exhausted
in less than 50,000 years. This world
school so located and administered that

of any immediately effective arguments
tending to show that water may become
scarce unless the prohibition, wave is
pushed back.

Mr. Hiram Maxim thinks this country
should be constantly prepared for war,
regardless of the cost. So does the ice
man think the refrigerator should be
kept packed with ice from one year's end
to another, regardless of the cost!

A woman wearing a "Merry Widow"
hat got lodged in the passageway of a
Pullman car a few days ago, and the
train was delayed ten minutes while
she was released. We have no sympathy
for her; it is hard enough to squeeze
through those passageways without any
hat at all on your head.

This is the day Texas is supposed to
throw its final and conclusive anti-Joe-
balley fit. Here's hoping it gets the
problem out of its system this time, en-
tirely and absolutely!

Now it is reported that "razorless
shaves" have been perfected. Mr. Rufus
Raschke Johnson, grown with a beard, it
is, however, that razorless "scraps" are
never perfected.

The New York Post thinks there is not
much choice between Congressional state-
manship and Congressional poetry. We
have heard some mighty mean things said
about the quality of statemanship some-
times rampant in this town, but that is
certainly the limit, and something over.

That Ohio man who claims to have in-
vented an airship that will "stay up for
months" still has something to learn from
the beef trust, which is able to keep its
commodity going up all the time.

"Ida M. Tarbell is lecturing against
woman's suffrage," says the Cleveland
Leader. This may cause Mr. Rockefeller
to suspect that after all, there may be
something worth while in that propo-
sition.

The President is quoted as saying he
will never purchase an automobile, as
long as there is a horse to be had. That
is a very pretty sentiment, we think;
especially so, perhaps, because a mere
horse isn't the thing that is able to bet-
ter the average man and the purchase of an
automobile.

Mr. Richard Croker says: "America
needs a quick President." If Mr. Croker
isn't careful, we will be spelling his name
"Croaker" over on this side of the big
pond.

Now that Rainsford is reported dead,
nothing but kind words are being said
in his memory; however, it may or may
not be significant that it isn't quite sure
he is dead.

A New York man gave up his seat in a
street car to a lady passenger, and im-
mediately fell dead. Nevertheless, be-
game, and forget this the next time you
are tempted to give up your seat to one
of the dear things!

BURNING MONEY.

Enormous Cost of Firing the Cannon
Used in Coast Defense.

From the Metropolitan Magazine.
In the future we shall slay one another
at incredible distances. An enormous can-
non has just been placed on the coast of
Havre, which, with one well-directed shot,
can sink, at a distance of twenty kilo-
meters, the most formidable armored
cruiser. The Germans, on their part, have
installed in the port of Wilhelmshafen, a
Krupp cannon which cost the trifling sum
of \$70,000, every shot of which costs \$1,500.
\$627 for the projectile, \$135 for the charge
which expels the shell, and \$838 for the
checking apparatus. This gun cannot fire
more than ninety-five shots before it is
completely useless. Because of the re-
peated action of the explosives, erosion
are made in the bore, which destroy the
quality of the steel, and the piece can
no longer be used without danger of
bursting. If we consider that after the de-
flagration of the charge the projectile re-
mains in the gun only about the fiftieth
part of a second, we can see that a can-
non rendered useless after ninety-five
shots has just been fired two seconds
of active service!—\$70,000 for two sec-
onds; that gives the makers of the gun
a wage of \$3,500,000 a minute; \$82,200,000
an hour. Here lies the wealth of the steel
and powder merchants.

A Hit for Every Head.

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She was tall and willowy,
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bolic black eyes, and a figure that
was graceful beyond words to de-
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The man was short and squat. He
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"I am," I said, simply.

"Then," he continued, pulling the
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hotel manager and the marriage can
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"Marriage?" I inquired. "What
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"Your marriage," grinned the
dwarf. "Your marriage to this young
lady. How do you like her?"

I looked at the girl. She was
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of the room.

"If you will kindly tell me why I
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why I should marry you, I shall be
able to come to a decision in the
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"I had no choice," he answered.

"Piercing" through his composure,
"Why should I tell you? It has
been decided that you shall marry
this girl, here and now, and you
have nothing to do but obey."

"I have nothing to do but obey," I
replied. "I shall obey."

"Stop!" commanded the dwarf.

Read Bigville Bugle to-morrow.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

GO SLOW.

Accept this tip.

My worthy friend;

And do not send.

Your flannels into limbo yet.

Least you regret; lest you regret.

Although the spring

Is gay with buds,

You'd better cling

Unto your duds.

Assume no gear of gauze or net,

Least you regret; lest you regret.

Internal Evidence.

"The May migration is very ancient."

"How do you know that?"

"Shakespeare speaks of moving ac-
cidents by field and flood."

Eccentricities of Genius.

"Genius is freakish. It is claimed that
the brilliant Dr. Johnson used to touch
every post in his pathway."

"I know one of them geniuses."

"And does he touch every post he comes
across, or everlastingly tries to?"

True Patriotism.

"Johnny, what's a patriot?"

"A boy who'd rather miss seisin' de
game den go in on a ball knocked over
de fence by de visin' team."

Broken?

No word to print

See we to-day

Concerning wit-

Er's verterable.

Naturally.

"They wear wooden shoes in some
countries."

"How does such footwear look?"

"Knobby."

The Chief Desideratum.

"Where are you going for vacation?"

"Going to four aversa France."

"That will be instructive. How long
will such a journey take?"

"Dunno; but you can depend we'll equal
the record."

The Denial Habit.

"Do you take this woman, to be your
lawful wedded wife?"

"No, sir; there's no truth in the rumo-
r—that is to say, I do."

IN DEFENSE OF THE MULE.

His Intrinsic Value as Compared
with that of the Hen.

From the Young Men's Journal.

The industry and intrinsic value of the
American hen have been so often lauded
on the floors of Congress that it is a re-
flection to hear a modest tribute to the use-
fulness of the American mule. In the
Senate on April 25 Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode
Island, was confuting the statement of
Mr. Beveridge, of Indiana, that England
would not have overcome the Boers with-
out her navy, when Mr. Nelson, of Min-
nesota, was recognized, and said:

I desire to call the Senator's attention to
the fact that the American mule, which the British
employed in getting into the Boer country enabled
them to triumph in that war.

The truth is that the mule, in spite of
the blot upon his escutcheon and the
handicap of small feet, a rat tail, and
ears that excite laughter, is first in peace,
being found on every farm and in every
railway cut, and first in war as a feeder
of armies and hauler of guns, baggage,
and medical supplies.

More noise over the laying of one egg
than is heard from a mule in a whole
campaign. And the hen is cheered to
her work by the ringing vaunt of her
polyglot, "Cuckoo!" the only in-
spiration of the mule is his simple devo-
tion to the gray horse which he swings
after up the trail. The hen is all very
well as a contributor to the breakfast
table, but for general utility and homely
worth she is not to be mentioned in the
same breath with the American mule.
May his ungaily shadow never grow
less!

The Playful Merrywid.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Eastern paper playfully spells it
merrywidowhat, which makes a singularly
appropriate word that looks like merry-
widow-wat.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP.

From a farmer boy to a Representative
in Congress is the record of William
Preston Kimball, Democrat, representing
the Seventh district of